

Chapter - 6

Struggle and freedom

- How did Gandhiji become the leader of the India Society ?
Gandhiji travelled the length and breadth of the country to discover India and the problems of Indians.
- His life style as a common man and speak in simple language.
 - 'Satyagraha' was his principle.
 - Non - violence , ahimsa, truth etc.
 - Gandhiji's method attracted the common people.
So the city centric national movement spread to rural areas.
Gandhiji become the a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society.
- Examine the early struggles led by Gandhiji and discuss the method of protest.
Champaran satyagraha (Bihar 1917)
- Satyagraha
 - Took up peasants issues.
 - Agitation against the exploitation by British
 - After the struggle he worked for the progress of Champaran region.
- Kheda Satyagraha (Gujarat - 1918)
- Satyagraha
 - Took up the peasant's issues.
 - non -tax agitation
 - agitation against the exploitation by the British.
- Ahmadabad cotton mill strike - 1918 Gujarath.
- Mill worker's wage problem
 - Satyagraha.
 - Against the exploitation of mill owners.
- His early struggles based on Satyagraha and Ahimsa made Gandhiji a popular leader.
- Explain the circumstance that led Gandhiji to support the Khilafat movement.
Gandhiji believed that the Hindu Muslim unity could be restored through Khilafat movement .The people joined in the struggle of independence

through Khilafat movement. As a result Anti British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation and Hindu Muslim unity was intensified

NON-CO OPERATION MOVEMENT

The non co-operation movement was carried out at two levels

- a. Boycott Boycotting foreign cloths, Foreign or English schools, Foreign products, boycott elections , boycotting courts , resigning jobs ,renouncing honors, Denial of taxes, etc..
 - b. Constructive programs. -Hindu-Muslim Unity, popularization of Khadi, eradication of untouchability, make indigenous products, establishment of national schools, popularize Hindi etc..
 - The non-cooperation movement violated the principles of non-violent (chauri-chaura incident in 1922) So he called for stopping the movement.
- What are the results of Non cooperation movement
- Gandhiji became the leader accepted by all.
 - People were united free of caste and religion.
 - Hindu -Muslim unity.
 - People gained confidence.
 - Indian textile and industry improved.

Poorna Swaraj and Civil Disobedience

- The Lahore Session of INC held in 1929 under the leadership of Nehru was a turning point in the history of freedom movement in India.
- The session declared that the ultimate aim of India freedom was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country.
- Civil disobedience movement started under the leadership of Gandhiji

Proposals put forwarded by Gandhiji

1. To abolish salt tax.
2. To declare 50 % tax relaxation for farmers.
3. To increase the tax on imported foreign clothes.
4. To release political prisoners.
5. To implement prohibition of liquor.
6. To start coastal shipping service.

- How far the demands of Gandhiji are appropriate to attain the freedom of India.
 - Ahimsa was the principle he adopted against enemies.
 - Satyagraha was his policy
 - Foreign textiles were put down and Indian goods were promoted.
 - He violated Salt law as a part of civil disobedience movement.
- List down the reasons why Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against British rule.
 - Salt tax was heavy burden for the poor people.
 - Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through taxes.
 - British government banned small scale indigenous salt production.
 - The demand for abolish salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire common people.
- The Salt Satyagraha played a major role in the making national movement a mass movement substantiate.
 - Inspired by the call of Gandhiji people in the various parts of the country started to produce salt on their own, violating the British regulations. As part of the protest volunteers made salt and distributed it to the public, hoisted national flag and praise anti- British slogans.

Quit India Movement 1942

The Quit India movement was the last popular protest organized by INC under the leadership of Gandhiji. It was a mass movement based on the ideology of non violence (Ahimsa) meant to force the British to leave the country offering complete freedom to Indians.

Some factors that caused quit India movement

- Hesitation to the British Constitutional reforms in India
 - Public disgust with prize hike and famines.
 - The assumption that the British would be defeated in the second world war.
- The Quit India movement was a turning point in India's freedom struggle Discuss.

Gandhiji called for the following

- Farmers shall not pay land tax.
- Princely state shall recognize the sovereignty of the people.
- The soldiers shall disobey the order to shoot the Indians.

During the time of quit India Movement Gandhiji and Other congress leaders were arrested, the congress was declared illegal. Even in the absence of leaders the agitation spread through out of the country.

Hartals and demonstrations took place. Police stations, post offices and railway stations were attacked government buildings were burnt. The British suppressed the movement brutally.

- How did the Gandhian method of protests differ from that of the revolutionaries?

The basis of the Gandhian method of protest was Ahimsa and non violence. But the aim of revolutionaries was to the end of the colonial rule by armed revolutions. They believed that western imperialism could only be ended by western method of violence. They believed in militant nationalism.

Revolutionary organizations and leaders.

- Abhinav Bharath Society - V.D Savarkar.
 - Anusheelan Samiti - Bareendar Kumar Ghase Pulin Bihari Dat
 - Gadar Party - Lala Hardayal
 - Indian Republican Army - Surya Sen.
 - Swaraj Palty - C.R Das and Motilal Neheru .
 - Hindusthan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA) by Bagatsing, Rajguru, Sukh Div and Chandra Siakhar Azad.
 - Congress Socialist Party - Jai prakash narayanan and Aruna Asif Ali
 - Subhash Chandra Base - Indian National army (INA)
- Who prepared the Farmer's manifesto ? Write any three demands included in it ?

All India Kisan Samiti conference held in Bombay prepared the Farmer's Manifesto.

- Reduce 50 % of land tax and lease charge.
 - Write off debts.
 - Cancel feudal taxes.
 - Ensure minimum wages for agricultural workers.
 - Recognize peasant unions.
 - The farmers opposed the feudal system and British exploitation policies.
- Which were the labor and peasant organization formed after Russian revolution what were their major objectives?

Ahmadabad textile Association, Madras labor union, All India Trade Union Congress etc. Main objectives to Organize and act as a working class, To facilitates Indian working class to cooperate with the working class outside India, To participate actively in the Indian freedom struggle.